

2, 10,

1000

1000

1000

Q. 1:

Maynard Morris, Chequamegon M. P. C. in Marin
County, Minnesota, has in his
possession from _____
a white fox skin
with biological markings
and a reddish brown tail.
It was collected by H. H. Johnson, Minn.
from a snowshoe in 1904.

The white

9, 1906

tail is 100 mm. long. The white part of the tail is 80 mm. long.

Mr. _____, P. in Chequamegon
County, Minn., is the sole holder of
about 7000 fox skins and 600 mink.
dimensions. In the morning I passed up the river
and followed the shore until about 11 miles from the river we
reached the Coon River which is at this point a small

200 ft. up the river. An old bridge. Hawk river
is crossed. A small village or settlement is
located at its mouth. The trail follows the
trail. Tongob, which is a very
steepness. It comes from the ground, is
rocks, stones, and rocks, and rocks.
Shrubs and underbrush, occasionally, broken
by a stream, which is no more than a
series of the river and falls.

After this followed for about 1/2 mile. From here the trail was much better, crossing

with large stones, and a bed of grass.

At 7th AM. reached the river, and,
as there was plenty of water, went into camp.
At 8 am. May 10th, I broke camp and after following
the trail for about 1. 2 1/2 miles more, crossed the
mosquiquay River near Tongob, and arrived
at the Provisions house at 10 am. After some
8 carabous were secured to carry the largest part
of the rations, which had arrived by boat
from Miramis, and, after engaging a new auto,
the party left at 11 am., for Paracan, passing
through Tongob, which is a town -

3000 inhabitants, mostly Filipinos, and followed
a trail. ~~mostly~~ ³ ~~Subanos~~ ^{Subano}, ~~tribe~~ ^{settlement}
differing from those mentioned ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~characteristics~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{other} ~~features~~ ^{of}
~~the~~ ^{island} ~~are~~ ^{more} ~~continuous~~ ^{and} ~~isolated~~ ^{but} ~~less~~ ^{markedly}.

W. W. for. It winds. The ground is almost
level, rising gradually to an elevation
of 200 feet. On both sides of the trail are large
deciduous woods in grass, and the climb
up to this point is not difficult. Botanically the
soil of the Malindang group, is very easy.
Here we crossed the Molawig River, which
about a mile is about 50 ft. wide ~~and~~ ^{has} a
running water. About mile E. of this point,
the thaler of the Molawig River disappears
between the rocks underground. ~~From~~ ^{From}
here the trail is rocky, overhanging
ground and through big Ravines, timber,
and underbrush. at 10. 10. Just before
reaching Catacan we passed through a large ~~open~~ ^{open}
place. At 3 P.M., our party reached Catacan
a small Subano settlement ^{at 1100 feet}. ~~settlement~~ ^{casas}.
The houses are built on the slope of the hill on one side
surrounded by high grass. The largest
casa in the settlement, about 100 by 40 feet,

Anibut

belongs to Datto Arrib, the Chief of the
Settlement. This Indian tribe, especially
the Datto, a very old man, did everything
in his power to make it comfortable
for the Party, even to the extent of moving
his family into another shack, and
giving us possession of his own ~~home~~.
~~He, later on, provided the party with rice,~~
chicken, & eggs, which were very cheap.
The Indian's life is superstitious;
and one of their customs is to sacrifice a
casa, after its Master has died, which
was done for several days, & was
repeated in the neighborhood.

On May 15th, Major Mearns, Captain Earle made a reconnaissance north
of Catigou, and selected the picket
of Mt. Zebö, Elevation 5750 feet. This is the mountain,
which Captain C. Linnell ascended in
1904. On the same day, Major Mearns, in
descending West of Mt. Zebö, found a narrow
ridge leading west, and his party
followed the ridge, running for about 3 miles,

and came to the foot of another ~~hill~~ which
they ascended. This peak had the same elevation
~~(5750 feet)~~
~~as Mr. Leboe; however, taking up one hour~~
~~of our time, we went up its side, taking a circuitous route.~~
~~This very prominent, conical peak was~~
~~named Mount Bliss. From it and~~
~~the other peaks around, we could see~~
Molin-Dung Peak; but as a canyon 2500 feet
deep, made any further progress impossible,
and after taking a short rest, we turned back
and the party returned, Mr. Carpenter
after telling me of Mt. Bliss. Mar. 17th 1906.
We all after, in my thoughts on the side of the
Mountain Peaks and raising up the general
beauty, completed on Mt. Bliss returning.
In Catalogue Mar. 17, 1906.

On May 18, 1906, Mr. West and Mott left Catalyan, for the purpose of finding a passageway through the ^{north} canyon N. of Mt. Lebo. They ascended this ~~main~~ main, and, after camping there, descended the northern slope of Mt. Lebo, May 19th after a perilous climb down the canyon, about 2300 feet, arrived at an unknown River, which came from the N.W. This river they followed for several miles East, and, on finding it not passable for caravans, camped there on May 25. West and Mott

followed the River to its source and found it leading up to a high divide between Mt. Bliss and Mt. Bentall ~~as~~
as one branch of the River comes from.

Here they ascended Mt. Bliss over the divide, which was found comparatively easy, having thus successfully explored the Gorge, and found plenty of water, they returned to Catagan.

May. 22, 1906.

On the advise of Datto Amil, Lieutenant ~~of the Constabulary~~, started May. 18. 11. for Mr. Moro town. Lungsang.

To find a divide to Grand Malindang, but found none. He then explored several Rivers entering into Misamis Bay, but found all impracticable for canoes, with the exception of the Malabug.

This River Lieutenant followed north, May 20. ~~at Elevation of 2400 feet~~ ^{at elevation of 2400 feet} the same to a Suban settlement of Hor. 5 casas, but these also knew of no trail to Grand Malindang. From here he followed the River to 2000' feet elevation where a small tributary came from

(7)

The north, into the Malabu from here.
 Lieutenant Wood and I climbed to the peak of Mt. Lebo.
 to have observations, as it was almost impossible
 to determine the locality from the ~~geog.~~
 of the Malabus. On May 21st the a.m.
 descended to the River, and followed it
 to 3300 feet elevation, where it branched, going
 north, the other ~~up~~ ^{up the river} where it branched, the larger
 on to an elevation of 3810 feet, and found it impossible
 to go further on account of the roughness of
 the country. So Lieutenant Wood decided to
 ascend Mt. Bliss, which he found to
 be very difficult. Here he camped,
 returning to Catagan. May 22, 1906.

Daniel W.

On May 23rd, Mr. Hutchinson and Proffitt West
 started out to find a way of getting
 to the summit of Mount Macindau
 by following the lower course of the
 Bliss River (So we named the River, which
 West and Thott discovered). A Subano
 guide led him N.E. from Catagan
 through the Subano Settlements Primat
 and Kapatajan across several

Rivers, creeks etc. worked on the new map.
 No trail leading any further north,
 they followed south. The distance to my
 starting point 2.50 m. It was 1st light
 nearly. I crossed over the river at the George
 was near it ^{Elev. 3200'} and, a thousand feet below,
 then descended the Bliss River, impossible to
 wash, as the slopes were almost perpendicular.
 The party camped here, and it was there
 tried in vain to find a way to go back
 to the river; so the party took the George
 for some distance back and

in a compass north returned till they
 struck the MacLean Trail, where they stopped
 during the next day by way of Timon
 to Catagan ^{arriving}, May 25, 1906.

On May ¹⁹~~22~~, Capt. Jervoy and ~~Lieutenant~~ Earle
 with Private Bulkly, Cragan and Egbert returned
 to Misamis, and here Captain Jervoy engaged
 a guide for Jimenez, a town S.E. of
 Misamis. So inquire about a trail, they
 the Indians said was leading from that
 town to the foothills of the Agusan Range

Left on 2nd Aug at Jimenez Captain
Perrey, and Lieutenant C. L. MacLean telegraphic
instructions to our Agent ^{artment} Dapitan, S. I.
to Zamboanga to force the ^{water} division
Ende. and Private ^{water} Benthos or a off a low
line on the beach and took Readings
by transit in triangulation on the
Peak of Mindanao island.

Captain Jerry a. oc from Fracture of the
leaving Missionary
of Vinta for Camp. On May 25th.

On May 25th, Lieutenant Wood had been
overcross no. 8igan, and left the
same day.

The p' I. having now been almost
restored to the off of its original. Strongly
oxidized iron. Drilled. An anal.
Report Waterbury by Prof. George
Heath. George Martin of Mr. Bliss. It refers
on May 26th, the Party started from
Canton at 8.15 am., and followed
a trail west. 340°, high grass and
both sides, for about a mile, then
through woods and rocks. The i-

strikes the Balinsans Trail; this followed for some distance, and then followed the bed of a dry River, then cross my another small ridge, until we struck the bed of the Molabug River. This again we followed for about

300 yards. The River is here about. 60 feet wide, but the amount of water could not make more than a 6^{inch} stream. After leaving the River, we followed the long ridge, which is leading at an almost continuous slope of from 15-20° for 8 miles, to the top of Mt. Lebo.

It is here fairly good travelling, as underbrush is not very dense ~~but~~^{with} more high timber, which is over this ridge especially tall, from

100 - 200 feet and from 2-5 feet in diameter.

At 2¹⁵, we reached Mt. Lebo, and, from here, followed over a narrow ridge about. 20 ft. wide, for 2 miles. W. until we reached the foot of the peak of Mt. Bliz, reaching its summit at 3.45 P.M., 26th.

Here the Party went into camp, and as
 the Vegetation was very beautiful and
 Mountain Birds abundant, Major Meares
 decided to stay there for several days. On
 May 28th, ^{Private} West with ^{supt.} Sgt. ~~Daniel W.~~
~~Pasandalan, Constabulary,~~ started on a Reconnaissance of
 the gorge, and if possible to find a
 trail to the summit of Grand Malindang.
 He went down to the Bliss River,
 north of Mt. Bliss, and after following
 it for several miles, ascended ~~the~~
 ridge to the north, supposing that
 it was a foothill of Grand Malindang.
 He followed this ridge until he
 got to a peak from where he could
 get some bearings, and found that
 Grand Malindang was almost due
 north of him. Therefore he continued
 along the ridge, climbing higher
 and higher, until he reached the
 very peak, on May 29th, but found,

to his disappointment that he had climbed a young peak, although it was only about 800 feet^{feet!} lower than Mount Wutindang, and that mountain only a mile away.

Seeing that he could not reach this one peak, instead,

he became the Mecca of our ^{hopes} ~~success~~ by name, as there was a gorge about

5000 feet deep separating the two mountains, which allowed him to continue his migrations ~~and~~ ^{and} without being able to

that mountain; and high Pasandulan

shot a deer, which remained in its stores somewhat, and turned out, later on, to be a new species of its kind, as that

savored the skin and skull and brought them back to camp.

The next day, the party started on the return trip, I descended the mountain to the left, and, at an elevation of 5000 feet, found several signs, and followed the small creek I had

left from ~~one of them~~ ^{one of them; and} it was the easiest way of travel kept following the

the river. it entered our ~~air~~^{for} for about 6 miles,
at a low point, down which we at
a rise of Mt. Bliss, and, following
then his course, descended a
ridge and reached the ~~the~~ River,
and then descended to the camp
on Mt. Bliss in the afternoon.

On June 12th the main party started from
Mt. Bliss and following over a high back
down the north slope of the ridge where
crossed the ~~the~~ bridge with Mt. Bliss. ^{up the}
This Bridge we followed until the water
is plainly heard from below, and here
we descended to the River, which
we reached at 2 P.M. The River we followed
for about 2 miles. It is from 50 to 70 miles,
with water enough to make a large stream.

The grandeur of the foliage on the banks
of the River is very striking. Palms,
ferns, and vines constitute the
undergrowth, while mighty ~~Melocactus~~^{Narva}
numerous soft wood trees rise to a height of
more than 100 feet. At a point glazed by West
on his expedition we turned to the north,

and from 3200 ~~feet~~^{foot} elevation at the River we climbed up to the foot of the ridge at an elevation of 4900 feet. There were several following the ridge as best you like, we descended on the north side, which was a ~~very~~^{land} sheep pasture and at an elevation of 3800 feet, struck the Malindang River, at 6¹⁵ Pm. Here we camped and became very closely acquainted with quite a few ^{thickly} leeches, which inhabit this River gorge as ~~well~~^{thickly} as ~~anywhere~~^{anywhere} at the base. These ~~leeches~~^{are no peculiarly constructed as to be able to graze, at your disposal, to about 1 1/2} a diameter, without being discovered.

At 8. 45 A.M., June 2^d, we started to ascend the Malindang River. It is from 150 to 600 ^{feet} wide, and ^{contains} from 6 inches to 2 feet of water. The bed of the river is on a nearly rising at a 5°-8° incline. The water comes down in continual rapids. The scenery of this River is very beautiful, especially in some places where the River comes through narrow canyons with perpendicular cuttings. It has rich sides, from 100° - 200° feet high, covered with trees

of various dispositions and sizes are seen wherever foot paths may lead. In some places, small trees, growing on opposite sides of the river, have joined their branches, and vines bound them together, which were everywhere in wild different species, complicated to the most gorgeous, of arches. From the right, has also from the left, several small tributaries enter into the Malindang River, & ~~high~~ falls from 40-50 feet high.

Thus we continued for about 6 miles, when, at 1.45 P.M. we reached ... 10 o'clock where the Malindang River branches into two forks, one coming from the North, the other from the ~~west~~^{west}. We followed the one from the North, the smaller one of the two, and named it Raspberry Creek, because we had to strip our way with bolas through a mass of Raspberry bushes, which grew on both sides of the creek and had joined hands across it. We climbed over several ~~steep~~^{steep} places, also, and then a ridge to another one.

Visited the creek at same time as before.

foot 16.

from 20. to 30 feet, and then came to
one about 60 feet high up which we could not climb.
Here we branched off to the right, and
climbed up to a ~~main~~ ^{main} bridge. Here
we found, at 6100 feet, a level spot, and
went into camp at 3.15 Pm, June 2nd.
and named it Mc Murray Flats after
^{as far as} J.C. McMurray, Hospital Corps, USA.

The next morning we got a fine view
of Malmibang Peak from a high ridge
at Mc Murray Flats, and as the rest of
the climb looked favorable, decided
to start for the peak the next day.

At 9am, June 4th, Major Mearns,
W.C. Hutchinson, and myself, started
for the top, and following a narrow ridge
at an angle from 40° to 50° , first going N.
then N. it proved to be the hardest climb of
the whole expedition, as, in many places,
we had to climb hand over hand, almost
straight up. The last 1500 feet from the
summit is covered by a heavy scrub.
This has over it everything a foot and

more, in some places, twelve; and branching
twelve times the diameter look like the
trunk of a tree or immense roots, which
makes climbing dangerous. Among
these moss-covered branches grow the most
beautiful white and red *Orchids*, and
many other kinds of small white, yellow, and
blue flowers. In some places on the
slope of the Mountain, and on the
ridge, are large patches of *Oryza* grass.

At 11:30 A.M., we reached the peak of
Grand Malindang; but it was so foggy, that we
could not see 50 yards anywhere; but, as
the ridge did not lead any further,
we concluded that we had
reached our goal. All right.

Mr. Hutchins, in sowing around
an ~~step~~, discovered a small spring
not more than 100 feet from the peak;
and, by digging a hole as a reservoir,
we were provided with ice-water, as
the temperature never went above

^{Air temperature} 58° and not below 50°, the next proceeded to build a big fire, as it was bitter cold and damp from the thick fog, and established the camp.

Major Mearns returned to Mt. Murray ^{, for the purpose of bringing up more provisions and} flats that day, ~~and~~ ^{including} ~~the~~ troops and provisions, while Mr. Hutchinson and myself stayed on top to take observations, when ~~it~~ ^{the atmosphere} got clear.

The clouds disappeared about 4 P.M., and the atmosphere became very clear. We climbed a large tree, which had fallen partly over the edge of the peak and gave us ~~therefrom~~ a view to all sides, a view too grand for description, down before our eyes. Laid ~~in~~ instances to all sides, and beyond it in its calm magnificence stretching the horizon, nothing but ocean.

for dissolution. Down before our eyes
 lay Mindanao, like one great
 miniature, ~~mountains~~^{foot} 3000' high
 looking like small hills, and
 beyond ~~them~~, from the coast, very clearly
 defined, stretched the ~~ocean~~[^] in
 its calm magnificence to the
 very horizon, many hundred miles
 away. I took readings on all the
Prominent points, Compass, and
Barometer. After supper, we watched
 for sunset; it came ~~very late~~, between
 later than usual. The atmosphere
 was as clear as crystal, only a few
 clouds were floating far beneath.
 The sight alone was worth the
 climbing of grand old Malindang.
 The following day Mayor Mearns
 returned. ^{and} Private ~~Bro.~~ Mott, McMurray,
 and senior Estrellas also climbed
 to the top that day, but returned

in the afternoon. That day we
erected on top a stone monument,
3 feet high; and, on top, in
the monument, was put a batule.
With the itinerancy of the expedition
① Major Mearns stayed out the summer
for 3 days, and selected a good many
birds, animals, and botanical
specimens June 7th at 2 m., we
descended to the H. C. H. way into
On June 8th, the whole party returned
to the camp on Mt. Bliss; and, June
9th, marched from there to Coatzacoalcos,
where we rested for one day.

June 11th, we bid our friend Doctor
Anido Adios, who had so hospitably
received us, and went toward
Tangolo. From there we returned
to Tlaliscanis by Ginta, arriving at
4 Pm, June 11th. Camp

June 12th, returned to Oaxaca. Very hospitably
I thank you for your

Malatang Mind-R.L.
July 11/06

C Co W, parv.

Majtang, Ifd.C.

Manbaanga Mind R.L.

Sir: In reply to your letter of June 30/06
I here with inclose you Four (4) receipts for the money
spent by me while on your expedition to Mt. Malatang.
I was informed by the Commissary that a receipt of this
kind was what they used at this place. ~~This kind of receipt~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~used~~
Praying you no more trouble from
this matter. Sir I remain your obedient servant -

J. A. Lakin
Sergeant C.R.C. 19th
Infantry.

Do not trouble
about this.
E. A.

Tangob, Mindanao, P. I.

May 25th, 1906.

Received this date from Major E.A.Mearns, Surgeon U.S.Army,
the sum of Fourteen (14) dollars and seventy (78) eight cents, in
payment of the following. viz:-

660 Lbs Rice at 2 cents per lb.	\$ 13.20
2 Sacks Comotes at 59 cents per Sk.	1.18
10 Lbs Fish,(Fresh) at 4 cents per lb.	.40

Total 14.78

signature

M. Slacker Jr.

Witnesses:

J A Leakin
William S. Hatt

J A Leakin

Tangob, Mindanao, P. I.

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Malacca T.

J A Leakin

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William S. Whit

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Signature

Opalac &

J A Leaking

witnesses.

J A Leaking
William S. West

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Total 14.78

Signature J. A. Leaking

Witnesses.

J. A. Leaking
William S. Watt

J. A. Leaking

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS.

Form 125.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

.....
P.....T.....G....9 Paid

Ilian July 27th 1900,

Major General,

Division.

Sorry but cannot get away.

Wood.

11:1AM

Malabang. Min.
Aug. 12 - 06

Major C. A. Meares.

Gambangs. P.I.
~~etc.~~

I sent you a postal money order for \$9⁰⁰ about 5 weeks ago. but have not received an answer. fearing that my letter was misplaced. I have taken the liberty of writing you and requesting you to let me know if you received it or not. Hoping this will find you in good health
I remain Respectfully
Pvt. Daniel W. West
Co. "B" 19th Infy

Case No. 1120/45 D. Z.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MORO PROVINCE.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO, P. I.

August 22, 1906.

The District Governor,
District of Zamboanga,
Zamboanga, P. I.

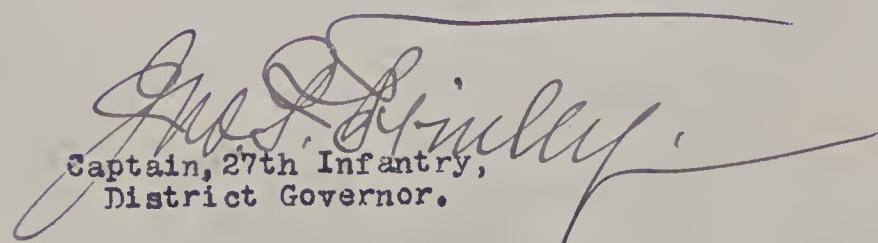
Sir:

The Provincial Governor desires that Doctor Mearns be informed that when the Department Commander recently visited Imbing, the Subano chief at Pang-pang, he found in his house nothing to speak of in the way of provisions, except an unlimited supply of native rum. False teeth at fifty pesos (P.50) a set are not necessary for the consumption of this article.

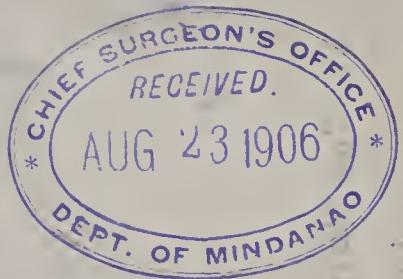
Very respectfully,

(Sgd) G. T. Langhorne.
Secretary, Moro Province.

A true copy:


Captain, 27th Infantry,
District Governor.

A/.



Case No. 1120/45 D. Z.

S U B J E C T.

Re construction of a set of teeth for Timuay Imbing.

- - - - -
1st. Endorsment.

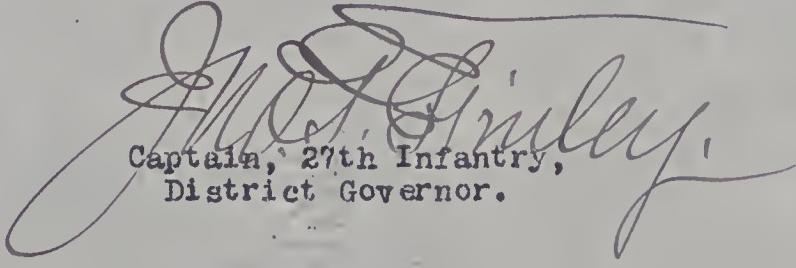
GOVERNMENT OF THE MORO PROVINCE.

DISTRICT OF ZAMBOANGA.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNOR.

Zamboanga, P. I., August 22 1906.

Respectfully forwarded to Major Edgar A. Mearns, Chief Surgeon, Department of Mindanao, Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., for his information as directed. The price of P. 50.00 pesos is based on an estimate furnished this office by Dr. Sorber, Dental Surgeon U.S. Army at Zamboanga.


Captain, 27th Infantry,
District Governor.

E.

Lamitan. Barilan
October 3. 1906.

Major E. Means,
Surgeon. U.S.A.

Dear Major:

When I left about 2 months ago from my present position. on Barilan I did not expect that the Major would leave so soon. and I had hoped that you would visit me for about a week or so and get some more birds in Barilan, of which there is a great and altogether, to me, new variation. Captain Jersey told me, that the Major would be back in Zambo, before leaving for the Shallows, and I hope, that this letter will reach the Major while there. I thank the Major most sincerely, for all that you have done for me, and wish the Major and Miss Means.

a pleasant voyage to Mr. Shafer.

If Mr. Major should want anything, while
in America, in the line of birds or animals, I shall
do my best to serve Mr. Major at any time.

Wishing Mr. Major good luck and the best
of health always, I remain,

Most Respectfully,

Robert Schrader

~~Camp~~ Hinchliffe, P.Y.
Received 15. 1/906.
Indian scenes I send
you drawing birds too

Please come so you can
examine the Eagle of
which you spoke.
Sorry I was not in
time to skin it myself.
All better. Doing well.
Can't you come up.
Have you seen a
small rabbit hawk
the size of Sparrow
hawk?

Please wait for
more strength before
collect more.

Plenty rain
We both remember
your association with
much pleasure your
friend Joseph Glanvill.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

MEMORANDUM

Oct. 10, '06.

Dear Dr. Mearns:

In the event that you are still in the Philippines when this reaches you I beg to announce that we have just received 8 boxes, mentioned in your letter to "The U.S. National Museum" of Aug. 1.

One of the boxes & was found to be entirely empty! Is it possible that a box of specimens was laid aside as empty & this one accidentally substituted for it?

The two boxes of specimens from Dr. Porter did not arrive with this lot, at least there were no birds from him.

The last lot of specimens received from you was in May. We have seen nothing of the lot you mention as having been sent on July 8. How did you send them? The point that agitates me is that all of the small high altitude birds from Malindang are missing. There are no Pyrrhula, Brachypteryx, Pericrocotus, Dicaeum, Zosterops, Cryptolopha, Hypocryptadius, etc. etc. etc. that would prove so

interesting for comparison with the Apo birds!

Let us hope these are among the collections you have on hand and say "will follow", although it worries me to think that they may have been sent in the lot of July 8, and never reached us.

I sincerely hope you will have a good escort and plenty of help in your trip to Halcon. A successful ascent of that peak will enable you to leave the Philippines with entire satisfaction.

Haven't heard from you for a year. What a funny fellow you are!

Hope you have been enjoying good health,

Very truly Yours,

Chas. W. Richmond.

Actg Curator, Am. Birds.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Manila, P. I., October 23, 1906.

Special Orders,

No. 238.

(Extract)

X

X

X

3. Major Edgar E. Mearns, surgeon, now in this city, is relieved from duty as chief surgeon of the Department of Mindanao, and will report to the military secretary of the division for special duty at these headquarters, with station in this city. (118651).

X

X

X

By Command of Major General Wood:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

GEO. ANDREWS,

Colonel, Military Secretary.

(refer to these figures in replying--EAM)

Hdqrs. Phils. Div.
General Staff.
Military Information Division.
Manila P.I., Oct. 24th, 1906.

To Major General Leonard Wood, U.S.A.
Commanding Phils. Division, Manila, P.I.

Sir:-

Pursuant to your verbal request, I have the honor to submit the accompanying estimate of personnel and materials for the exploration of the Mount Halcon region of Mindoro, P.I.

PERSONNEL.

Major E.A. Mearns, in charge:-

1 Topographer and mapmaker (Pvt. Albert Fountaine, Co. "B", 8th Inf. is recommended by the chief of the Military Information Division) equipped for making a map of the route:
2 Native assistants from Zamboanga (names-Estrellus and Abdarre):
12 Cargadores (Igorrotes):

1 Interpreter:

1 Guide:

1 Enlisted man of the Hospital Corps, U.S.A., equipped for the field:
6 Enlisted men of Scouts, (preferably Macabebes), with complete field equipment:

(Dr. Merrill, Botanist of the Philippine Commission, desires to accompany the expedition, with necessary assistants.)

Materials

Commissary supplies:-

120 Soldiers rations:

640 Cargadores rations:

240 Philippines Scout rations.

Ordnance supplies:

2 Winchester magazine shotguns,

100 rounds shotgun shells, (brass) loaded,

1 empty powder can or metal receptacle,

1 empty case for shotgun ammunition.

Quartermaster Supplies,

Cooking outfit,

1 Wall tent fly,

Necessary packing cases.

Camp supplies, such as ax, hatchet, rope, gunny sacks, etc.

Issue of warm clothing to enlisted men.

Engineers supplies,

4 Aneroid barometers, (graded to 20,000 feet), of uniform make. Two of them for sea-level readings at Calayan, Mindoro, and two for contemporaneous reading in the mountains.

1 Hypsometer.

Such additional supplies as the topographer may suggest request, probably including a photographic camera.

Medical supplies: Alcohol, formalin, and drugs, etc.

Very respectfully,

(sgd.) Edgar A. Mearns,
Major and Surgeon, U.S.A.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER GENERAL

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WAR DEPARTMENT

BAM-
page 2.

1st. Ind.

Headquarters Philippines Division,
Manila, P.I., Oct. 24, 1906.

Respectfully returned to Major Edgar A. Nearns, Surgeon, Manila
approved.

The personnel and supplies will be furnished by the proper
officers on this endorsement as authority for their action.

By command of
Major General Wood:

(sgd)

William Lassiter,
Military Secretary,

A TRUE COPY:

Jno J. Clark
1st Lt. 25th Co. Phil. Scouts.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct. 26, 1906

Dear Doctor Mearns

I have today studied with care the beautiful hold-all basket from the Jacanes, of Basilan, P. I.

You are in a most interesting locality to Doctor Hough and yours truly. Comparing the work with that of material in Doctor Abbott's collection from southwestern Malaysia-Malacca, Sumatra, West Borneo, and smaller islands - it gives a wide perspective of what Hough calls "islands of special peoples in a vast Malay sea".

To come back to the hold-all, the noteworthy features are the bottom, the body, the border, and the carrying parts. The bottom is of ? wood, quite soft, and consists of footing on the outside and lining on the

inside, all in one piece. On the outside, it is keel-shaped, stained black, and slightly engraved in front; but plain or hart next the caprius body on the back. The lining part sits like an oblong shallow dish on the keel, the weaving of the body fitting snugly between the two.

The body is of bamboo strips half an inch wide in three sets, dextial, sinistral, and vertical - woven or plaited closely together, forming rhomboids on the surface;

and shaped up to resemble a legging. At the top ~~the~~ and the bottom the ends of the strips are braided over a hoop or tucked under.

The border consists of knotwork, braidwork, and hoops, all of rattan. The knotwork is the universal Malay hitch in ten series, the ends of which are braided down over the body for two inches and then back. The hoops are the usual strengthening devices of rattan half stems.

The carrying parts are two vertical splits of rattan knotted to the weaving of the body, leaving spaces wide enough for the belt to be slipped or headed under. This is a sample of the study on one of these fascinating baskets. It should like to have a cheap piece or two to soak and unweave, unknot, unbraid, undo. Those weavers are daisies. I certainly must thank you again for your unspeakable gifts.

L. T. Mason
Yours ever sincerely

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY

October 29, 1906.

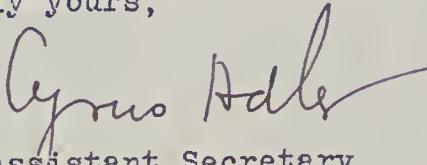
Sir:

I am authorized to say that the Smithsonian Institution, acting as the representative in the United States for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, desires the cooperation of writers on scientific subjects in order that references to all of the original work done in this country since January 1, 1901, may be promptly and completely published. The International Catalogue is limited to original contributions to pure science, mathematical, physical, and natural.

Enclosed is a statement of your publications which have been indexed here. Will you be good enough to return this statement and add in similar form the titles of any publications omitted. The index for the year 1905 is now in preparation, that for 1906 is not yet begun.

The Institution will be glad to receive copies of reprints or separates, and any suggestions from the point of view of the author as to the most important topics discussed in the paper will be of material value in the proper preparation of the subject index.

Very respectfully yours,


Cyrus Adler

Assistant Secretary,
In Charge of Library and Exchanges.

Major Edgar A. Mearns,
U. S. A. War Department,
Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Papers by

Major Edgar A. Mearns,

U. S. A. War Department,

Washington, D. C.

- 1901 Winter birds of Lake Worden, Washington county, Rhode Island - November 21st to December 24th, 1900. Rhode Island Ornith., Vol. 2.
- " The Cacomitl cat, of the Rio Grande Valley. Smithsonian Inst., Nation. Mus. Proc., Vol. 24.
- " On the mainland forms of the Eastern Deermouse, *Peromyscus leucopus* (Rafinesque). Proc. Washington Biol. Soc., Vol. 14.
- " The American Jaguars. Ibid.
- " Description of a new ocelot from Texas and northeastern Mexico. Ibid.
- " Two new cats of the Eyra group from North America. Ibid.
- " An addition to the avifauna of the United States. Ibid.
- 1902 Two new species of poisonous sumachs from the states of Rhode Island and Florida. Ibid, Vol. 15.
- " Description of a new swallow from the western United States. Ibid.
- " Description of a Hybrid between the Barn and Cliff swallows. Auk, (New Ser.), Vol. 19.
- " Two ~~new~~ subspecies which should be added to the check-list of North American birds. Ibid.
- " The Sactus wrens of the United States. Ibid.
- " Capture of the Mexican Jacana in Florida. Ibid.
- " An addition to the Avifauna of the United States. Ibid.
- " Description of three new birds from the southern United States. Smithsonian Inst. Nation. Mus. Proc., Vol. 24.
- " The Ocelot cats. Ibid, Vol. 25.

Edgar A. Mearns No. 2.

- 1903 Feathers beside the Styx. Condor, Vol. 5.
- 1904 Birds of Fort Custer, Montana. Ibid, Vol. 6.
- 1905 Descriptions of new genera and species of mammals from the Philippine islands. Smithsonian Inst., Nation. Mus. Proc., Vol. 28.